Ah, yes! she comes again,
And birds with sweetest song are on each bough,
But with her train I see no joys; O! Spring, where are they now?

The weary spirit with your genial rays— You only cast before A shadow of forthcoming, hopeless days. I cannot, cannot bear Your smile; it only seems to mock me now; The loveliness you wear Brings but remembrance of one broken vow.

You glad no more

Thy bright hues seem A sad and melancholy pageant of the past; Waking the buried dream, You bore me once, that was too frail to last.

To me, oh Spring, Your winds have all an Autumn sound and moan, And seem to bring Naught but the memory that I am alone.

I would forget—
Would drown the anguish of these bitter years;
Would cease to fret,
And smile like thee, sweet Spring, through tears.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS. "Love never sleeps!" The mother's cya Bends o'er her dying infant's bed; And as she marks the moments fly,
While Death creeps on with noiseless tread, Faint and distress'd, she sits and weeps With beating heart !- "Love never sleeps!" Yet, e'en that sad and fragile from Forgets the tumult of her breast;

Despite the horrors of the storm, O'erburden'd Nature sinks to rest ; But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch—"Love never sleeps!" Around-above-the angel bands Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men With pitying eyes and eager hands, They raise the soul to hope again,

Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of Time!—"Love never sleeps!" And round-beneath-and over all-O'er men and angels, earth and heaven, A higher bends! The slightest call Is answer'd-and relief is given In hours of woe, when sorrow steeps The heart in pain-"He never sleeps

Oh, God of Love! our eyes to thee, Tired of the world's false radiance, turn; And rs we view thy purity, We feel our hearts within us burn; vinced that in the lowest deeps Convinced that in the lowes "Convinced that in the lower sleeps!"

From the New Orleans Crescent. THE BROKEN TRYST. Why dost thou linger? Early morning's light Hoping, beloved, to cheer my eager sight
With the enchanted smiles of that sweet face.
High in the heavens the noon-tide sun beams now,
Flooding thy bower with light; but where art thou? Why dost thou linger? Oh, can'st thou forget The weary heart which keeps its vigils here,

Dreaming away the hours till we have met,
With a vain longing wish to have thee near?
The moon its silv'ry radiance pours around,
But yet my list'ning ear has caught no sound. Still dost thou linger! But I know to-night The proud and gay have met within thy halls, And thou, the fairest 'midst that throng so bright, Hears not the yearning voice which on thee calls.

Amidst the courtly vows which meet thy ear, What reck'st thou of thy humble lover here

From this lone bower I take my dreary way, For well I know this broken tryst a sign That hope and joy and love have fled away With the estrangement of thy love from mine. But, lovely and beloved, I blame thee not: Well may'st thou shrink to share my lowly lot.

MISCELLANEOUS. A WHITE MAN SOLD AT AUCTION .- The follow ing incident occurs in a letter written on the 8th March, by a lady-formerly of this city-from Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill. :-[N. O. Picayune.

There has lived here for many years a man named Barnaby, by trade a blacksmith, having a wife and a large family of children. He has always been somewhat intemperate, but laterly the habit has so completely taken possession of him that he has been found at times rolling about the streets, utterly helpless. Complaints were lodged against him by some of the citizens, and he was arrested as a vagrant. At the trial he proved that his family had never suffered by his intemperance, and that there was then in his house sufficient money meat, flour and wood. The jury, notwithstanding, brought him in guilty, and the judge sentenced him to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the time of onths.

The sale actually took place yesterday at the court-house door, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens. I think the South may well laugh at these anti-slavery fanal-ics of the North, who have thus forever cast a stigma of dis-grace on a respectable and innocent family, by publicly selfing the husband and father as a slave.

The Paris Moniteur of the 25th Feb., contains a very curious and interesting biography, by an able hand, Dr. Parise, of Dr. Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, the inventor of the famous instrument of decapitation, called after him. His character was benevolent, and his design humane. This is now realized. He proposed his machine (not altogether original, but improved laboriously) in 1789: a report was ordered on it, by the Legislative Assembly in 1792; and on the 21st August of that year, it was first used for a political execution. It gave occasion for numberless effusions in verse at his expense. No one experienced more horror at the abuse of it, than he uniformly testified. Seventy six physicians geons perished under its slyder. He rescued as many d victims as he possibly could. He was finally arrested himself, for execution; by some chance he escaped and then withdrew, in despair, from the political theatre.

Final Departure of Sims for Savannah—Attempt of the Abolitionists to Bring Him Back to Boston, dec. Boston, April 13.—The brig Acorn, having on board the fuglitive Sims, remained at anchor at Nantucket Roads, in

the outer harbor, during Saturday.

Another attempt was made during the day to get possession of Sims on the criminal warrant issued by Richard Hildreth, Justice, through Sheriff Eveleth, who declined to act. It was reported that the writ was afterwards placed in the hands of Constable Lawton, of Boston, and Deputy Sheriff Adams, of Roxbury, Norfolk county, (Nantucket Roads being in that county,) and a steamer was chartered men employed to board the Acorn while at anchor, and forcibly reclaim the fugitive on the authority of the State; but, as the Acorn sailed at half past eight o'clock P. M. on Saturday, and was afterwards seen at half past eleven o'clock under sail, with a fair wind without any at-

tempt to board, it is supposed it was abandoned. United States Marshai Devens went down to the brig in a pilot-boat, at ten o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, and remaina pilot-boat, at ien o ciock, A. M. on Saturday, and remained on Board during the day, with eight members of the citywatch, and the police force, and returned with them to the city, in the pilot boat, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, Deputy United States Marshals John H. Riley, F. D. Byrnes, and officers Dolliver, Clark, Sawin, and True, pro-ceeded in the vessel to Savannah with the Prisoner. The brig has, besides a crew of eight men, two mates and

the captain, and is provided with two cannon and small The slave although unwilling to go, made the best of his situation, and indulged those on board with the favorite melody of "Oh carry me back ro old Virginia," to the accom-

paniment of a pair of castinets by one of the branch pilots. JENNY LIND'S ROUTE. CINCINNATI, APRIL 12.—Mad'lle Jenny Lind is announced for three concerts in this city next week. Announcements

have been made for her to sing at Wheeling the succeeding week, when she will proceed to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. She will not visit Pittsburg this spring. THE SLAVE RETURNED A FREE MAN.

PITTEBURG, April 12.—George Woodson, the fugitive slave who was taken from this city, about a month since, to his master in Louisville, has returned a free man—his freedom having been obtained by contributions from philanthropists in this and Allegheny city. The weather has been clear and pleasant, with a cold wind blowing all day.

The Ohio has reached 6 feet 10 inches, and is falling slow-

HEAVY LOSS .- A gentleman belonging to Richmon Va., lost yesterday in the cars between Washington and Baltimore, a pocket book containing between two and three thousand dollars, in gold and in Virginia and North Carolina bank funds. This is a heavy loss, and we hope it may

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL ARRESTED .- The A MINISTER OF THE GOSTED ARRESTED.—The Rev. Mr. Lyon, of the Associate Presbyterian Church, Kensington, was arrested in Philadelphia on Sunday, on the charge of inciting to riot. A warrant having been is sued for his arrest, the minister was taken just as he was about reading a psalm. He was held in the sum of \$1000 for a aring. An unfortunate difficulty has existed in this congregation for months past.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 14, 1851.-The Susquehanna Railroad bil, authorising the connexion between the Cumberland Valley and the Central Railroad, on the West bank of the Susquehanna, has just passed both branches of the Legislature. On Saturday night it was defeated in the House, by a tie vote, and carried to-day, by 48 to 47 votes, after the hardest struggle of the season.

BALTIMORE, April 12.- The Schooner Ellen, from Bostor arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on the 5th, having on board the captein and three of the crew of the schooner Katahdin, of Cherryfield, Maine, dismasted in the late gale. The mate and one of the crew were killed by the falling of a mast.

We congratulate Thurlow Weed on his prospect of living we congratuate Thurlow Weed on his prospect of living under a Democratic City Government the coming year.—Red Republican Whiggery is no go. The newly elected city governments of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Albany, and Hudson, are all Democratic. New York and Brooklyn have escaped the storm thus far, by doffing Sewardism and donning nationalism.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.] NEW YORK, APRIL 15. FIRE IN CATSKILL.—A fire occurred yesterday in the town of Catskill, Green county, N. Y., which destroyed the Franklin and Green County Hotels, the German Reformed

and African Churches, together with several dwellings and stores. Loss about \$50,000—insurance not over \$20,000. [Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, APRIL 15.
The telegraphic report of the death of Gen. Hugh Bradey, f the U. S. Army, in the city of Darrett of Con. of the U. S. Army, in the city of Detroit, a few days since turns out to be incorrect.

It is true, that he sustained a severe injury by a fall from his carriage, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

MARKETS.—FLOUR—Sales of 100 bbls. Howard street

flour at \$4 66. our at \$4 66.

WHEAT—Sales of Red at 9S—White 102 cts.

CONN—Sales of Yellow have been made to-day at 63a64. RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL, 16, 1851. IMPORTANT SIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Barnwell Southern Rights Association have appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention in May. One of the orators, R. A. Gannt, declared that there was no alternative for the State but separate State action, or submission-and he illustrated the position of South Carolina and the feelings of her people, by quoting the language of Diomede, who (in opposition to the disheartened and wavering Agamem-

non, counselling the abandonment of a glorious enterprise) "Go thou, inglorious, from the embattled plain:
Ships thou hast stored and nearest to the main;
A nobler care the Grecians shall employ,
To combat, conquer and extirpate Tray.
Here Greece shall stand, or if all Greece retire,
Myself shall stand 'till Tray or I expire.
Myself will stand without repreach or lear!
God bids us strike, and God is with us here."

Another speaker, J. G. W. Duncan, was decidedly and unequivocally in favor of separate State action by the Convention called by the last Legislature. He trusted, that if (as has been said) Barnwell District was the first to raise the standard of separate State action, so she would be the last to desert it. He had no fears but that the crop of 1852 would be gathered and exported by the people of South Carolina-a Republic, free, sovereign and independent!

The remarks of Mr. Gantt and Mr. Duncan, were heartily

esponded to. All this is what we had a right to expect from so highly excited a portion of the State. But in another district of South Carolina (Edgefield) an incident has occurred, which seems to have ruffled the disunionists not a little. Some time since, Senator A. P. Butler stated in a letter that he would, on the 7th instant, address the Association at Edgefield, on which occasion he would give them "true advice." The meeting came off, delegates to the Charleston Convention were appointed, and Senator Butler addressed the meeting. The official report says, "He spoke for an hour and a half with a force and eloquence which surpassed any of his previous efforts." The character of this speech may be gathered from the following editorial notice of it, published in the Edgefield Advertiser, a rank disunion organ.-We ask attention to a few passages which we have marked in Italics:

JUDGE BUTLER'S SPEECH .- It will be perceived that w have not even attempted an outline of this speech. Copious notes were taken with the intention of giving it in full to our readers in this week's issue of our paper; but finding that the time before us, independent of other engagements, that the time before us, independent of other engagements, will not suffice for preparing it properly, and desirous of subjecting our report to the revision of the speaker himself, we have thought proper to postpone its appearance. Believing, however, that the views of our esteemed Senator upon the exciting measures of South Carolina legislation will be looked for with much anxiety by the people of the State, we take the liberty of giving, in advance, what occurs to us as being

he sum and substance of them.

He is, then, clearly of the opinion that the Federal Gov ernment is but another name for the despotism of the ma-jority—that, under it, the Southern States have been plun-dered and insulted, until it has become their duty and only road of escape to dissolve their connexion with it. We will say, in passing, that the Judge was eloquent indeed, when dwelling upon this point. He is, without a shadow of doubt, the advocate, under existing circumstances, of a dissolution f the Union.

In reference to the action of South Carolina, he is convinced that secession will not be opposed by any act of war on the part of the Government at Washington. He has come to the conclusion that the State will be permitted to secede peaceably. This he considers by far the most formidable danger that lies in our path. Were war a consequence of our action, he would not dread the step as much as he does.— But he looks with alarm to the indications, which are becoming palpable, that we will be permitted to depart without mo-lestation. His apprehensions of evil from this course of masterly inactivity are based upon the dissensions which, he fears, will spring up among our people, from the strong opposition of the commercial interests in our midst, and from the annoyances which federal gold may bribe the surrounding States to inflict upon us. He fearsthis may render our ac-tion a failure. But he firmly believes that if South Carolina were united, she could safely and certainly dissolve the Union at once.

He expresses his determination to go into the Convention the expresses as determination to go into the convention that sole purpose of sustaining that course which shall then appear to him most advantageous to the State. He declares his resolve to go with the State, whether that Convention may choose to adopt his advice or not. Such are his views and feelings, according to our understanding of them.

If there be nothing very definite in this brief delineation the fault is not ours. We perceived that the Judge was la-boring under some degree of restraint imposed by his pre-sent connection with the Federal Government. But for this, his views might have suited a majority of his hearers much We are free to declare, as faithful journalists, that our honorable Senator indicates a temporizing policy, as the one lowards which he leans. We of Edgefield sincerely respect his opinions; but many-very many of us-were utterly unable to reconcile his brilliant eloquence, while depicting our wrongs and powerful demonstration, while arguing the futility of hoping for any good from the Government, with the singular conclusion he deduced therefrom.

pect to the distinguished Senator) assert that he left the nulience almost precisely where he found them. their opinions saw no sufficient reason to Those who had not, saw nothing sufficiently expressive or definte to induce them to take either side. There are two facts that we educe from the occasion. is that the speech of Judge Butler was in the main the best secession party of Edgefield are more determined than ever.

The Charleston Mercury does not seem at all to like the position of Senator Butler, and distinctly ranges itself by the side of Senator Rhett. According to the Mercury, both 4. As soon as said election shall have been completed, the these Senators precisely agree in the position that there will these Senators precisely agree in the position that there will said Superintendents shall assemble, and as soon as practicable no attempt to coerce South Carolina; that the act of se-ble, notify the said Councilmen and officers of their election, cession "does not involve the danger of civil war;" and they also agree in the further point, that an attempt, on the part of the General Government to maintain its authority over South Carolina by force, would "certainly and inevitably result in a Southern Confederacy." At this point, however (says the Mercury) the two Senators

"Seem to divide. For the very reason that South Caroli-"Seem to divide. For the very reason that South Carolina would be suffered to go peaceably out of the Union, Judge Butler somewhat shrinks from it. He supposes that it would be the policy of the Federal Government to draw as broad lines as possible between us and our neighbor States, and by every means to fix upon us the character of a foreign nation. Mr. Ruett admits that the Federal Government would have no good will for us, but maintains that they would have because in the same aver a relations with unhave but a very limited power over our relations with our sister States, and he looks with the utmost confidence to the ability of South Carolina to support her sovereignty with honor, and her industrial pursuits in prosperity. He is willing to trust South Carolina alone, to maintain, on her own resources, the character of an independent State. For our

Again, the Columbia South Carolinian, which publishes the summary of Judge Butler's speech, has a leader under the head of "wavering," in which it remarks upon "the most unaccountable" fact that

"So many of the leaders, or those who have been regarded so, occasionally manifest symptoms of unsteadiness or rather of being in a quandary as to the action the State should take. Eloquence is almost exhausted in depicting the wrongs, aye the wrongs that the people of this State, with their fellow-citizens, have suffered from federal abolition legislation; but when redress is spoken of, eloquence becomes mute, or at most degenerates into the language of hesitancy and uncertainty.'

This looks very much as if there will be two parties formed of the secessionists in South Carolina, to be ranged under Senators Rhett and Butler, respectively. The one, the runmad disunionists, who are for hurrying instant secessionmad disunionists, who are for hurrying instant secession—
the other, the more prudent and sagacious secessionists who,
while prepared for a Southern confederacy, can see nothing but folly and mischief in separate State action by South Carolina. Unless we much mistake the signs of the times, the latter will be a large party, under the anspices of Senator ed) as is provided in section 9th; provided, however, that if any of the officers mentioned in the first section of this act will make themselves felt through the State. We had previously heard, from very high authority, that Senator Butler was averse to the separate secession of South Carolina .- | said Council may fill the same by appointment until an elec-The revelations at Edgefield squint somewhat at such a con- tion for the same shall be held under this act; and in any summation. May we be correct in our speculations, and may Senator Butler win the honor of having divorted his beloved State from the brink of madness, civil war and blood-

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Senator Foote arrived at his home, in Hinds county, Mis sissippi, on Sunday the 30th ult. On Monday he addressed the people of Raymond and vicinity at length, and accepted the nomination as a candidate for the State Convention. On the night of Wednesday, the 2d inst., he addressed a large audience in Jackson, the State capital of Mississippi, in de fence of his position and opinions. On Thursday, the 3d instant, he left Jackson for Madison county, whence he will go on a canvass, through some of the eastern counties, arranging his trip so us to be in Jackson at the May Conven-

Ex-Gov. Poindexter declines being a candidate of the "Southern Rights" party in Hinds county for the State Convention, in consequence of his advanced age and physical infirmities.

A circular is published from the Treasury Department, addressed to Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States. It is designed to elicit from these sources authentic information on points connected with the cost, charges and circumstances attending the purchase and shipment of foreign merchandize in the countries of its production, or ports of shipment, for the assistance of the appraisers and collectors in the uniform and correct levying of duties, with a view of guarding against attempted fraud on the revenue.

THE CONVENTION. Yesterday (Tuesday) the Convention was addressed by John T. Anderson, Esq., during the morning session, in favor of the White Basis, and by Albert G. Pendleton, Esq., in the evening, on the same side.

VELOCITY OF SOUND. From some experiments made upon the wires of the electric telegraph established along the Versailles railroad on the right bank of the Seine, and reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences, it appears that sound is propagated over wire at

the rate of 11,434 feet the second. The Boston Commissioner who delivered the very able opinion, awarding Simms to his master, was Geo. T. Curtis

from Thomas Ritchie to his countrymen, or research helm of the "Union" to his worthy and excellent successional qualified.

17. This act shall be in force from its passage.

THE FREE BLACKS. The presence and increase of the free blacks in the free The presence and increase of the free blacks in the free States are every day causing additional uneasiness and complaints among the white population. The white population itself in the Northera States is already pressing hard on the means of subsistence, and the approach of an army of black consumers is looked upon with about as uncell pleasure as a farmer would exhibit upon the advent of a flock of locusts. Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, in one of his recent "Letters on Slavery," exhibits forcibly the state of Northern sentiment and feeling upon this subject. He says that the negroes are not only unneeded, and, in general, useless in the free States, but that in various ways they give trouble. They are destitute he remarks of property, and of the habits necessary to tute, he remarks, of property, and of the habits necessary to

acquire it, and consequently become pensioners on the charities of the whites, or perpetrators of thefts, occupying the ties of the whites, or perpendious of the county trea-time of the criminal courts, and drawing on the county trea-ting of the confined in jail. The repugnance ume of the eriminal control and the surface of support while confined in jail. The repugnance on the part of the whites to mingling with them is invincible. Dr. Drake says that "according to the instinct, feeling, and opinion of an immense majority of the people of the free States, they are, and should be kept, a distinct and sub-ordinate caste." This "deep and abiding aversion," he adds, has been manifested repeatedly by lawless attacks upon the free negroes, such as he describes in the following paragraph: free negroes, such as he describes in the following paragraph:
"Not to go beyond the city in which I live, I may cite outbreaks of popular violence against negroes and their white associates, which greatly disturb the peace of society; painfully excited the sympathies of many, some of whom even cherished no particular good will towards the black man; involved the persons and property of citizens who had shown volved the persons and property of citizens who had shown them no special favor; and even called for a united effort of ail orderly citizens for their supression. I can remember three upheavings of this kind within the last twenty-five years, each of which brought discredit on our character and fed the spirit of anarchy and violence—that spirit which, in our cities, is more to be dreaded than any other. The last of our cities, is more to be dreaded than any other. The last of these mobs was so numerous, fierde, and persevering as to become fearful to every well disposed citizen, for it gave many unmistakeable proofs of a readiness to direct its energies upon on others, not less than negroes and their white associates. The ordinary police were quite unequal to the emergency, and had to be largely reinforced. Even when on their way to church on the Sabbath day men had to turn aside and be sworn in as members of the police; military companies were called out by the sheriff; and, finally, the aid of the Governor was twoked and afforded in the form of a proclamation and an order for embodying a large militia force. A mation and an order for embodying a large militia force. mation and an order for embodying a sarge minuta force. At multitude of negro men, after many had escaped to Canada, were sent to the jail yard for safety, where it was found necessary, moreover, to station a military company.—At midnight the mob-loaded a cannon with slugs or

fragments of iron collected in our foundries, and would fragments of iron collected in our foundries, and would have fired upon the helpless women and children through their frail wooden tenements, had not a militia company interposed. Finally, in open day-light negroes who might be seen in the streets were knocked down with clubs, and the houses of respectable citizens were forcibly entered and searched for old and faithful domestics supposed to be there canceled. A large part of this men cibly entered and searched for old and faithful domestics supposed to be there concealed. A large part of this mod-consisted of poor white laborers, both native and foreign, who acted in a savage spirit of rivalry for employment, or under a feeling of antipathy to all association with the negro in their daily occupations. Now, as these causes of tunult and violence exist in all our cities, and are not only tunnat and violence exist in all our cities, and are not only permanent but increasing with the increase of black popu-ation, we are at liberty to use the maxim, that what has happened may happen again. Indeed, it does seem to me that every candid and thinking man, as he dwells on the feelings and motives inseparable from human nature, must admit that our communities of free negroes, as long as they exist, will be the occasion of this kind of violence—a violence which fosters the spirit of rebellion and anarchy, breaks up the foundations of security, and deprayes the public mor-als, all of which it is our duty to avert. It may be plausibly als, all of which it is our duty to avert. It may be plausibly suggested that the dislikes and prejudices of races ought to be put down.—But how can they be put down? Who can do it? The whole history of man proves that nothing is more difficult, especially where one of the two races has been in a degraded condition, and admits the inferiority that the other asserts; which admission and assertion prevail wherever, in the United States, the black and white races are mingled.—Separation is then, the only effectual remedy."

Separation is then, the only effectual remedy." Separation is then, the only electual remedy.
Similar scenes to those described above have occurred in
New York and Philadelphia. Dr. Drake, in view of the
whole subject argues that "The free States should not hereafter permit negroes, or their descendants of mixed blood, citizens of Liberia excepted, to reside in, pass through, or even visit them; and the slave States should forbid emancipation, except a guaranty be given that the liberated should not seek the free States.'

We have no doubt that this policy will be eventually adonted by all the free States. Several of them have already re solved to exclude free negroes from their borders, and as the circle of their admission becomes narrowed, the burthen will become greater and greater upon those who admit them, un-Is it not time that some national movement should policy. Is it not time that some national movement should be made for their separation and colonization?—[Republican.

AN ACT,
To amend the Charter of the City of Richmond and for other purposes. [развед макси 29тн, 1851.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That hereafter the following officers for the city of Richmond shall be elected to the said several and respective offices by the persons now qualified under the Charter of the said city to vote for memers of the City Council of the said city; that is to say Mayor Recorder, Sergennt, High Constable, Collector of the City taxes, City Assessor, Guager, Superintendent of the Water Works, Register of the Water Works, Manager of the City Poor House, Measurer of Grain, Superintendent of the City Gas Works, Captain and Lieutenants of the Night Watch, Superintendent of Streets—all the said officers shall be so elected by said qualified voters at the time, places, and in the manner hereinafter provided for, and shall hold their several offices by virtue of such election and not otherwise

2. They shall be voted for and elected on the third Wed-Wednesday in April of each year, at such places in each ward as is hereafter provided for, and shall hold their offices for the space of one year, or until a new election shall be had and a successor qualified.

3. The City Council shall, at some meeting prior to the

third Wednesday in May next, and annually thereafter, at some meeting prior to the first Wednesday in April, appoint a place in each ward of the city for holding such election, and also, one or more competent persons for each ward who shall superintend and record such election for Councilmen and of-

and summon them to appear at the City Hall, at 12, M., of the next day, to qualify as such, and transmit to the City Council the certificates of election.

5. The members of the Council shall then be sworn into

office by a magistrate of the county of Henrico, and shall proceed to organize in all other respects as now provided by the charter of the said city-the Chamberlain of the preceding year acting as clerk.

6. The President of the City Council shall then adminis

ter an oath to each of the said several officers [except the their several offices, and shall issue to them a commission to perform the same for one year, or until a new election be held, and a successor qualified, the said commission to be signed by said President; that the City Council shall certify the election of the Sergeant of said city to the Court of Hustings of said city, at its next term after such election, when the person so elected as Sergeant shall qualify in the said Court, in the same manner in all respects, and give the same bonds that he is now by law required to give as Sergean of the said city; provided, however, that no such commission shall issue unless a majority of the Council are satisfied that the person claiming the same was duly and legally elected;

election forthwith for any office. 7. Before holding such election the said Superintendents shall make athidavit before a justice of the peace faithfully to discharge the said duty, and file the same with the Cham-

sance or failure to quality of any of the said officers during their term of office, the City Council may appoint some competent person to the said office for the unexpired term, or may order a new election forthwith in the same manne

is is before provided. officers heretofore, such bonds, executed in the like manner shall be hereafter required. But if any person shall be elect in a sum proportioned to such unexpired term only, and the

City Council shall fix the amount thereof.

10. If any person now holding any of the foregoing office. of; and the person who shall be elected under the act shall take and hold the same from the said determination until the next election thereafter, giving such bond (if bond be requirshall become vacant, by the expiration of the term of service of the present incumbent or otherwise, after this act takes effect, and before the period fixed for the said election, the case where said appointment is made if a bond be now remired by the charter of the said city, the said council may

the amount of said bond as they may think sufficient.

11. In all ordinary and regular elections the President of the council shall cause a notice thereof to be published in at least two papers of the city for two weeks preceding. In all extraordinary elections such notice shall be published for at east two days.

12. No person shall hold more than one office or place either of honor or profit under the charter of the said city at the same time. 13. All officers not enumerated in this act shall be appointed as is now provided by the charter of said city, with the

ame powers and duties.

14. And be it further enacted, That hereafter in all elec-14. And be it further enacted, that hereafter in all elec-tions held in the city of Richmond for members of the Ge-neral Assembly, or the Congress of the United States, there shall be a separate precinct election held in each of the three wards of said city. The Commissioners for holding the same to be appointed by the Hustings Court of said city at some day previous to the day of election. The said Commissioners shall each have the same powers, duties and compen sation, as are now allowed by the charter of said city to the sation, as are now allowed by the charter of said city to the Mayor for conducting elections; and their certificate, signed jointly, shall have the same validity as that heretofore granted to the Mayor. The said Court of Hustings shall designate the place of holding such election in each ward, and shall give notice of the time and place of such election at least two weeks prior thereto in two papers published in said

missioners shall open and hold a poll, to take the sense of the said qualified voters upon the question whether the charter of the said city shall be so changed as to authorise the election of the said officers by the qualified voters as aforesald. The said poil shall contain two columns and shall thus: "Shall the charter of the city of Richmond be so changed as to authorize the election of the charter officers by the qualified voters of said city;" and the said Commisthe said poll and vote; and if upon such examination it shall be found that a majority of the said qualified voters are against the said change, they shall enter the result of their said examination on the journals of the said Council, and publish the same in two or more of the newspapers published n the city of Richmond; and so much of this act as autho rises and directs the election of the said offices by the quali-fied voters shall be considered as repealed so soon as that examination and result shall be had and ascertained, and the charter of the said city shall in all respects remain and be in full force in the manner and in all respects as though this not had never passed, and all the said officers shall be appoin-

and not B. F. Hallett, as incorrectly reported.

Yesterday's Union contains an appropriate farewell letter from Thomas Ritchle to his countrymen, on resigning the lielm of the "Union" to his worthy and excellent success

10. The election for members of the City Council and Alderman required by the existing charter to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the from Thomas Ritchle to his countrymen, on resigning the lielm of the "Union" to his worthy and excellent success

10. The election for members of the City Council and Alderman required by the existing charter to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the first Wednesday in May next, and the present incumbents of the Commissioners, under that law, are merely minister and sarred within encountry to protect hid of the commissioners, under that law, are merely minister. In the lections to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the reaction for members of the City Council and Alderman required by the existing charter to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the reaction for members of the City Council and Alderman required by the existing charter to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the reaction for members of the City Council and Alderman required by the existing charter to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the reaction for members of the City Council and Alderman required by the existing charter to be held on the first Wednesday in April next shall be postponed until the reaction for the commissioners, under that law, are merely minister.

The elections to be held, under that law, are merely minister.

The elections to be held on the shall be continued for the commissioners, under that law are merely minister.

The elections to be held on the same question, when it and the mean country is protect hid of the

FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND. The Council of the City of Richmond has asked my opinion on several questions suising under the charter of 187 and the act of the 29th March, 1881, if that act should be

and the act of the 29th America, 1851, if that act should be-come a part of the City Charter.

The questions arise under the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th sections of the act of 1842, and the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the act of

The 6th section of the net of 1842 requires the persons en The 6th section of the act of 1842 requires the persons cut-titled to vote in the city elections to assemble in their res-pective words on the first Wednesday in April, and elect nine persons from each ward to serve in the several offices in said persons from each ward to serve in the several offices in said section mentioned. The persons thus elected, or a majority of them, are, within one week, publicly to elect, rica cace, from among themselves, or from the body of the citizens, one person to serve as Mayor; and they are to elect from among themselves a Recorder, Senr. Alderman, and ten other Aldermen. (distributing the recorder and aldermen equally among the several wards,) and the residue shail constitute a heard which shall be called the Council of the City of Rich. board which shall be called the Council of the City of Rich-

ond. The 9th section requires the Sergeant to appoint annually. The 9th section requires the Sergeant to appoint annually, in each ward, a place for holding the elections. The 10th section makes it the duty of the Sergeant and two deputies to hold the election. The 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sections regulate the manner of conducting the

The 1st section of the act of 1851 enacts that the Mayor Recorder, and other officers therein named, shall be elected by the voters of the city of Richaond.

The Councilmen and Aldermen are not named among the

The 3d section directs the City Council to appoint a place officers to be elected. for election in each ward, and to appoint one or more com-petent persons for each ward, who shall superintend and re-cord such election for Councilmen and officers.

The 4th section requires the Superintendents, as soon as tracticable after the completion of the election, to notify the Councilmen and officers of their election, and summon them to appear at the City Hall to qualify, &c. The 5th section that enacts the Council shall be sworn into office by a Justice of the Peace for Henrico county, and shall proceed to organize in all other respects as is now pro-

snau proceed to organize in an other respects as is now provided by the charter of said city.

The questions propounded to me are:

1st. Is the Sergeant still to conduct the elections for nine ersons in each ward, under the charter of 1842? 2d. If so, what in respect to such elections will be the ed. It so, what in respect to such elections will be the espective duries of the Sergeant and Superintendents appointed under the act of 1851 to superintend and record such

elections? 3d. Who are to be elected by the said twenty-seven persons

from among themselves?

4th. What is to be the number of the Council?

I find serious difficulty in answering some of these tions. If the act of 1851 is adopted as part of the charter, and no further act of Assembly is passed, and adopted by the city, it will probably become necessary to have its true construction ascertained by judicial interpretation. But the act in stumber profound, she has at length aroused from her tor-is so inartificially drawn, that it is difficult to ascertain by the por, and by shaking off her lethargy, she will become in all is so inartificially drawn, that it is difficult to ascertain by the settled rules of interpretation what construction will be

adopted by the Courts.

The first question is -1s the sergeant still to conduct the elections for nine persons in each ward, under the act of 1842? I think nine persons are still to be elected in each ward, Induct the act of 1842. The act of 1851 does not provide for its transit to the ocean. Her wonderful geographical advan-he election of nine persons in each ward, out of whom the tages have attracted the attention and excited the energies of the election of nine persons in each ward, out of whom the Aldermen are to be appointed. Indeed, it is wholly silent as o aldermen, except in the last clause, and that only provides for postboning the election of the present year. It speaks if we but fulfil our destiny. The vigorous efforts now being several times of Councilmen, but never but once alludes to the election of Aldermen. If the provision for the election of nine persons in each ward is repealed, the Hustings Court | provements, which are designed to connect us with the waters is abolished. I infer, from the necessity of the case, that the Who can do act of 1342, requiring the election of nine persons in each that thrive along its banks-a connection that will, sooner or

ward, is not to be repealed by the act of 1951.

But, is the election of these nine persons in each ward to be conducted by the Sergeant, under the act of 1942? I think it is, though it is a question about which counsel and judges may differ. and judges may differ.

It is obvious, that there is no express repeal of the provisions of the act of 1842, requiring the Sergeant to appoint a place for the election of nine persons in each ward, and re-

quiring him and his deputies to conduct the election, subject

ordinances of the city, &c. If these provisions are repealed, it must be by implication.

The doctrine of an implied repeal of an old statute by new one is stated thus in a work of high authority:
"An old statute gives place to a new one, and when the
common law and a statute differ, the common law gives place to the statute, if expressed in negative words. first part of this rule, however, must be received with som degree of caution, for it is, in general, necessary that the in-tention of the Legislature to repeal a previous statute be exressed in clear and unambiguous language, and must be not merely left to be inferred from the subsequent statute.— A more ancient statute will be impliedly repealed by a more odern one, only when the latter is couched in negative terms, notice is so clearly repugning that it necessarily im-plies a negative." And again it is said "where both acts are merely affirmative, and the substance such that both may stand together in this case, the latter does not repeat the

former, but they shall both have a concurrent efficacy."

The above extracts are made from Broom's legal maxims and are fully sustained by the numerous cases cited by the author to support them.

Dwarris states the doctrine substantially in the same way. He says: "Every affirmative statute is by implication a re-

peal of a precedent affirmative statute so far as it is contra-ry thereto." And again: "And it is a general rule that subsequent statutes which add cumulative penalties, and substitute new methods of proceeding, do not repeal former penalties and methods of proceeding ordained by preceding statutes, with-out negative words. Nor hath a latter set of parliament ever been construed to repeal a prior act, unless there be a traciety or resultanancy in them, or, at

law-giver to repeal 11.

In the application of these doctrines to the laws in ques-tion, I find much difficulty.

The provision of the third section of the act of 1831, that there shall be appointed one or more competent persons in each ward, who shall superintend and record such elections for Councilmen and officers, and the provision of the 4th section, that the superintendent shall notify the Councilmen and officers of their election, would, at first sight, raise the impression that the superintendents were to conduct the elec-But, on examination, such serious difficulties exist in the way of this construction, and the provision for its execution is so totally deficient, that I think it cannot be adopted. It must be recollected in considering this question that the power of contracting, legislating for, and taxing the city, is, by the charter of 1842, vested in the Council, and that the days are larger than the council, and that the duty and power of holding the Hustings Court are vested in the Aldermen. The election of these officers is therefore a matter of great importance to the credit and all the business of the city. It is of great and especial importance that there should be some judge of their election, so that all the disas-

ters which would follow a contested election may be avoided, This was carefully provided for in the charter of 1812 .-regulations as the Council might adopt, the Sergeant was so much of the act of 1812 as directs the Sergeant to con duct the election, and constitutes him the judge of the final election, is impliedly repealed.

From the authorities above quoted, the result is that repeals by implication are not favored in law-that they must be made by negative words or by matter so repognant that

be made by negative words of by that the design to repeal both statutes cannot stand, and that the design to repeal must certainly appear without doubt or ambiguity.

To make Does the design to repeat clearly appear here? To make out such design, we must first infer that there was to be but one election. 2d. Although the act of 1851 is entirely silent as to Aldermen, except in the section of postponing the election in the present year, we are to infer that they are to be elected under the words Councilmen, used in the act. 3d. We elected under the words Councilmen, used in the act. 3d. We remark the manning impacts calculated and unsuspecting a Whigh the many others you already powers, and to those desting further as myself, for standing upon my defence, particularly so the many others you already powers, and to those desting further as myself, for standing upon my defence, particularly so the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers, and to those desting further the many others you already powers. It was my standing in the manufact to and my testing and the man you have you already powers, and to those desting further the manufact to and my testing and the man you have you already powers. It was manufact to and my testing and the man you have the particular to the manufact to and my testing the man you have the particular the manufact to and my testing and the most interesting and the man you have the particular the man you ha election, although the act is entirely silent as to these duties. Having thus raised three implications, we must on them Having thus raised three implications, we must on them illid a fourth, viz: that the law, impliedly giving to the Surintendents the power to conduct and judge the election of
You seem to have overlooked the distinct enunciationperintendents the power to conduct and judge the election of Councilmen and Aldermen, impliedly repeals so much of the aw of 1842, as expressly gives this power to the Sergeant. This mode of repealing a law by first giving by implication

a power in the new act, and then impliedly repealing the express power of the old act, seems to me at war with all sound principles of construction, and I have met with no authority that would sustain it.

No express repeal of the old mode of conducting in the council, thus established by the people through their representatives.

In a doubtful conflict, before battle is one thing; the additional proper provisions for conducting the election of the twenty-seven persons, from whom the Council, thus established by the people through their representatives.

Concessions, in a doubtful conflict, before battle is one thing; the additional proper provisions for conducting the election of the twenty-seven persons, from whom the Council, thus established by the people through their representatives.

Concessions, in a doubtful conflict, before battle is one thing; the additional deficient matter.

Builden, and the detendant, Horsee I. Kent, do render before the first control of their destingtion, after victory, is another and wholly different matter.

Under these feelings, and doubtless misguided by my decided trust of Ward and Jonatha to the sale of the sale.

Under these feelings, and doubtless misguided by my decided trust find resulting from the sale of the sale.

will justify the opinion that the Legislature designed to repeal the old mode of electing those persons merely by adopting a new one. Yet this is the only mode by which an implied repeal can exist, especially in such a case as the present, where there are no negative words, and no declaration of an intention to repeal.

The best opinion I can form on the first question, is that, the Second of the property of the standard of the property of th

On the second question, What are the relative powers of

give a satisfactory answer, because I can find nothing it sentatives, and then be scaled into acquiescency under the the law of 1851, to guide me. The duties of the Superintendents, as expressed in the act of 1851, are to superintend.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. ind record the election and notify the persons elected of heir election.

What their duties or powers, as superintendents, are, is politican, but nevertheless responsible to the people for my their election.

tion of Councilinen and Aldermen.

I do not think we can ascertain their duties, by reference to the duties of commissioners, chapter 7, section 6, page 73, of the Code; because, 1st, the commissioners, there spoken of, are commissioners to conduct the elections named in party tactics," and it is pertinent, I will now in advance avow,

act creates any analogy, it makes the duty of the superin-

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, | tendents ministerial merely. But what ministerial duties they tendents ministerial merely. But what ministerial duties they are to discharge, as superintendents, is not stated in the law. The superintendents are to keep a record of the election.—But, as the law does not provide for any permanent record, But, as the my noes not provide for any permanent record, and as the only use of a record is to ascertain the result of the election. I suppose this provision is fully satisfied, by requiring the superintendents to keep a poll-book. The duty of notifying the persons elected of their election, may

e mercly ministerial.
In answer to the second question, then, I have to say that,
I my view of the law, the Superintendents are to keep the
off book and to notify the persons elected of their election; or what they are to do as Superintendents, is not explain-

Third. In answer to the third question, I think it clear e persons to be elected from the twenty-seven, are the Se-or Alderman and ten other Alderman, the act of 1851 hav-g provided for the election of a Mayor and Recorder in her manner.

The fourth question is, who compose the Council if the act of 1551 becomes a part of the charter of the After the twenty-seven have appointed a senior Alderman

and ten other Aldermen from their own number, there re-acin sixteen persons, and these, I think, compose the Coun-By the law of 1842, the twenty-seven are to appoint a Recorder, Senior Alderman, and ten other Alderman from their own body. They may also appoint a Mayor from their

If they appoint a Mayor, Recorder, and Senior Alderman.

the body of the people, be an equality of representation among the three wards, in the Council—and under the new law no

such canality can exist. I have answered the questions of the Council as well as I can, but it is proper to state, that if the act of 1851 becomes a part of the charter of the city, I think (unless it be explained or amended by a new act,) difficulties will arise in its operation which can be finally settled only by resort to the judi-S. S. BANTER. Richmond, April 4th, 1851.

THE FUTURE OF NORFOLK. We have just returned from a brief visit to the metropolis f the State. In every respect it was a gratifying one. From all that we could see and learn, we take pride in the expres-sion of the conviction that a new era is about to dawn upon our beloved old commonwealth. Like a giant long reposing the elements that constitute power, a greater giant than she was before. The future is full of promise and hope to Virginia. From her central position, climate and other natural advontages, she is destined to become the great pathway through which the immense trade of the West must pass on Massichusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in formidable competition for the rich treasures in store for us made on the part of these rival States, should stimulate us to the speedy completion of those great schemes of public imof the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the busy millions later, pour into our lap the wealth of the mighty empires on the Pacific, heretofore hidden from view, or diverted into more distant channels.

Each and every section of the country is more or less concerned in these great measures of deliverance. Its influence will be diffused to every spot and to every quarter of our ex-tended boundaries, carrying on its wings prosperity—build-ing up our cities—opening new avenues for commerce—restoring life to trade-and increasing all our facilities for the largest and most effective competition with rival interests.
We have not the time to enter into details, or to indulg in an examination of the various railroad projects, which like a frame of net work are extending from the centre to the circumference of her limits, and which must at last inevitably converge to our magnificent harbor at Norfolk. There is bu one sentiment and one feeling among the people of the West upon this point; and it may now justly be considered as a fixed fact. These several works are at present placed on a secure basis, and their rapid completion beyond all reasona-

ble contingency.

Daring our sojourn in Richmond, we examined in person, the connecting link between the James River and Kanawha Canal to fide water. Though the distance of the obstacle to be removed is short, still, the work is penderous, and atended with much labor, and it is progressing quite as dil gently as we have any right to expect. It will be necessary construct five substantial locks of granite from the te minus of the capal to the river; and to secure dispatch, the contracts for the undertaking were divided among several parties-unfortunately one of the principal contractors was tsided in his operations by a painful and protracted illness, and the work consequently delayed. We are assured by the intelligent President of the company, that the communicayear. The importance of this single connection to Norfolk is manifest. It will bring directly to her doors the valuable reductions of Western Virginia, which heretofore, most injustly and unnaturally, have been locked up at Richmond, at an encrous charge upon the producer, for the purpose of shipment construine to the Northern markets. Hereafter, the boat that loads at Buchanan or Lynchburg will meet with no talle obstruction or crinding commissions, and her unbro-

The light, then, begins to dawn upon our too long neglect ed and languishing city, and the not distant future is rich in all that can bring wealth and commerce to our people. They hold their fortunes in their own hands, and it is embraced in two little words—Energy and Resolution,—[Norfolk Argus,

DEAR SIR-Your card, addressed to the voters of this Conventional District, and which appeared in Saturday's Whig, contains this sentence: "Two Whigs, unsuspecting."

Mr. R. G. Scott and yourself. I discard and disregard all mast say geateness, personal allusions contained in your eard, with the simple assurance on my part that no voter in this Conventional when you are informed. District can, with truth, charge me with having, directly or indirectly, invoked the potent charm of your name during the characteristic for the Convention last summer. I was a candidate then, occupying the same independent position which it thought proper to assume in the meeting field this day week at Henrico Court House, and the proceedings of which you considered the convention of the proper to assume in the meeting field this day week at Henrico Court House, and the proceedings of which you considered the convention of the benefit of suffering the part pour years, which any success but aftertaking a few weeks. I was stripted in the to evide this account has a testation of any sure. The part pour years, which any success but aftertaking a few weeks. I was stripted in the to yield to evide this convention appears to the past pour years, which any success but aftertaking a few weeks. I was stripted in the to yield to evide this convention appears to a provide the past pour years, which can also striped in the to yield to evide this convention and the past pour years, which are striped in the past pour years, which as the weeks. I was striped in the to yield to evide this convention and the past pour years, which are weeks. I was striped in the to yield to evide this part of the past pour years, which are weeks. I was striped in the past pour years, which are weeks. I was striped in the to yield to evide this part of the past pour years, which are weeks. I was striped in the total past of the past pour years, which are weeks. I was striped in the total past of the past pour years, which are weeks. I was striped in the past pour years, which are the past pour years, which are the past pour years, which are to yield to evide the past pour years, which are the past pour years, which are the past pour years, which are to yield to evide the past pour years. I was a true to yield to evide the past pour years, which are to yield to evide the past pour years, which are the past pour years, which are to yield to evide the judge of the election and his judgment was conclusive. I thought proper to assume in the meeting held this day week. Now the question is, whether, by force of these provisions,

so much complain. I was the "unsuspecting and inexperi-enced Whig" who was invited to act as secretary. I should perhaps return you my hearty thanks for informing the public that I am "unsuspecting and somewhat inexthis condition always implies the absence, in all political or party movements, of evil intent and criminal blunders. But as you assume the position, as of right, to guard the people

of party factics."
But to your card—so far as I am interested in its peculiar the face of the published proceedings of that meeting-that resent themselves, and avow the "neller" that a very large portion of the people of Henrico concurred with them.

There was no effort to manufacture public sentiment, or to create a false issue; and yet on the publication of these resolutions, you think it peculiarly incumbent on you, not only

the Sergeant is still to conduct the election of the nine persons from each ward, required by the charter of 1342 to be cleeted.

It is your own affair, and you will propose the persons from each ward, required by the charter of 1342 to be pardon me, however, for saying, in all candor, that I am not appeared a garden me, however, for saying, in all candor, that I am not appeared any agree which may be necessary. the man, however "inexperienced and unsuspecting," to althe Superintendents and Sergeants, in conducting the elec-tion of the twenty-seven persons? I confess, I am unable to question, to be offered or persisted in by one of my repre-

The provision of the 6th section, above referred public acts, however "inexperienced," and should it be neto, shows they are not to be judges of the due and legal elec-tion of the officers named in that act. The inference seems to be irresistible, that they are not to be judges of the elec-tion of the officers named in that act. The inference seems to be irresistible, that they are not to be judges of the elec-tion of the officers named in that act. The inference seems to be irresistible, that they are not to be judges of the elec-tion of the officers named in that act. The inference seems to be irresistible, that they are not to be judges of the elec-tion of the officers named in that act. The inference seems to be irresistible, that they are not to be judges of the elec-tion of the officers named in that act. ty, indulge in no sectional prejudices, and seek alone what I

that act; 2d, the act of 1851 contains no provision, extending that as 1, on this basis question, adhere to the guaranties of that law to the corporation of Richmond; but, 3d, the duties our State Constitution, time-honored and sacred, so will I

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JOHN H. GILMER.

BLUE RIDGE TURNPIKE COMPANY THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Blue Rid pulse Company will be held at Madison Court House on riday (the 2d day, or May next. A full meeting is desired assort in procurate will be near a saturation.

Bees of inference without telegra santanation.

DIC. J. S. ROSE'S

GELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES, PREPARED BY IN
SELF AT HIS LABORATORY.

THESE Medicines are all of high repute, and can be relied as suiting the diseases for which they are recommended at the result of an extensive medical practice for the factor years in the city of Philadelphia.

Dr. Rose's Expectorant of Geneth Syrup for Consumption Congles, Authors, Suiting of theed, Bronchuis, and all Busine the Lings. Price 34 cents.

Dr. Rose's Alterative or Blood Purifier, for the current South of Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Rheumaniana, Chronic Bestos all Diseases and State of the Blood. ill Dis assessing from an impure state of the Blood Dr. Rose's Alterative of Senative Phils, for Dysper slaint, Jamelice, and all conditions of the system into

daint, Jaundice, and of conditions of the System inpair of by an adults, being far superior to all moreurial reparations. Price 25 Dr. Roser's Vegetable Vermitiage, or Worm-killer—a safe act, xpeller of worms. Price 25 cents Dr. Roser's Carminative Balsam. This mixture is one of the majoritant medicines, and should be kept in all families. It is a amoure for all bowel discuses. Price 25 cents. Rheumatic Compound—a sure cure for Rheumatism. Price 41 Dr. Roser's Magic Lintmont—removing pairs of all kinds from dy. Price 25 cents. Female Pills for famale weakness, general debility, &c. &c.

cents Golden Pill, a great Tonic for males or females, and a subsum abdommal supporters. Price is cents.

Anti-Dyspepus Compound—thousands have been cared a
Price is cents. rice fol cents.

Hair Tonic -superior to all other hair preparations, and hea-

own body.

If they appoint a Mayor, Recorder, and Senior Alderman, and ten other Aldermen from their own body, it will leave fourteen to compose the Council.

If they appoint a Mayor from the body of the citizens, and in Recorder, Senior Alderman, and ten other Aldermen from their own body, it will leave fifteen to compose the Council.

Under the act of 1851, a Senior Alderman and ten other Aldermen are to be elected from the twenty-seven. This heaves sixteen to compose the Council.

I do not see any repugnancy between this part of the law and the old charter. The only practical difference is, that under the old law there night, by electing the Mayor from the body of the people, be an equality of representation among the solution of the people, be an equality of representation among the solution of the people, and the propose the council.

Hair Tonic—supprior to all other hair preparations, and height commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, carried above, has a commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, carried above, has a commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, carried above, has a commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, confined above, has a commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, confined above, has a commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, confined above, and the state of the University of Pennsylvana and the commended by the great Dr. Physic. Price 3t cents and 81.

The efficacy of the various medicines, confined above and proven, and the commended by the great Dr. Physic and the commended by the great Dr. Physic and the various diseases to which they are appropriate, and the scale of remedicant provent in the various diseases to which they are appropriate, and the s

BEERS, R. R. DUVAL, O. A STRECKER, and J. BLAR, Street.

AVER'S CHERRY SECUTORA.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, B. CHITIS, CROUP, ASTIMAA, WHOOPING COEGH, AND CONSUMPTION.

MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this A ration to inclinate the business of life, increased and even prolong the term of human existence, new in he a of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Cag, to the Healing Art. A wast trill of its virtues throncomen the admitty, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or contion of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cincin incrous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hilbert from our mattat thousands and thousands every year, lacted, a now alturiant reason to believe a Romeily has of length here which can be refued on to care the most dancerous affections of the care offered by its use, but we would present the longuinous of eminent man, and refer further conquiry to the exhibit he agent below marned, will always us be passed the longuinous of eminent man, and refer further enquiry to the exhibit he agent below marned, will always us be passed to Jurian wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these in

which the Agest below named, will always be personal to brain wherein are full particulies, and indesputable proof of these has been always and the President of Amherat College, the celebrated Prof. Rich "James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in we case of deep-scated Bronchitis, and arm satisfied from its che constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief syngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its surpharater can be of any service, you are by therety to use it as think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. character can be of any service, you are by themy to use it as think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L.

From the widely eclebrated Prof. Sellman, M. D. J., L. D., Prof of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yats Cokege, Member of the Hist. Med. Phit and Soundiffe Sacretics of America and European of the best articles in the Materia Weilica, and a very effective of dy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct. Nov. 1, 1839.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C. Senate, states be has the Cherry Pecuval with wonderful success, to cure an inflamm of the lines.

of the langs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine

5-6" Propaged and sold by J. C. AYER, Practical C Dep Praparet and sold wholesale and retail in Richmondell, Massachusetts, and sold wholesale and retail in Richmondell PROELL, LADD & CO., and PEVTON JOHNSTON, and Druggists at retail, throughout the State.

Feb. 25-c SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES

Mesore A B. & D. Sands :- Gentlemen-Having

REMARKABLE OURE OF BRONCHITIS. New Years, F. Messre, Sander Having suffered many years with a

The shope stylement and su

But there exists on the face of the act itself, an inauparable objection to a construction which would constitute the apperimentations judges of election. It is found in the properties of the constitution of the act. The 6th section requires the President of the Council to issue a commission to the officers elected, &c., precided, hosever, that no such commission that is all same unless a majority of the did yard of satisfied that the person chaining in the day and the satisfied that the person chaining that the preson chaining the satisfied that the person chaining that the preson chaining the satisfied that the person chaining that the preson chaining the satisfied that the person chaining that the preson chaining the satisfied that the person chaining the satisfied that the person chaining that the preson chaining that the preson chaining the satisfied that the person chaining that the preson chaining that the present the present that the preson chaining that the present the present that the preson chaining that the present th

Francis M. Ailen,
In debt and upon an attachment returned execute
The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant
two hundred and fifty dollars, due by protested, negotiable
interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1850,
tiwe dollars and twenty-fave cents, charger of protest, and
ing by affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of
on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is order
said defendant do appear here within one rounth after d

Testo. March 26-cwiw

From one of the first Proposition of Saco, Mr., April 26, 18,9

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir I I am now constantly using y.

Cherry Postoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other ments
for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cas
I am convinced it will cure cough, colds, and diseases of the limitant have put to definate old other remedies. I invariably recomms
its use in case of consumption, and consider it much the best reme
known for that disease. Respectfully yours,

LS CUSHMAN, M. 10

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART B.

1 Aoft the removal and permanent cure of all diseases.

2 An impure state of the abood, or habit of the system strong and the system of the property of the system of the property of the system of the Roman Pumples, or Pustures on the Face, Blotches, Blotches, Brong Pan, or the Bongs and Joints, Studiora Electros, Sphiling Statics or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injurity of the Bongs and Joints, Studiora Electros, Sphiling Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence: Chromic constitutional disorders will be removed by this. The value of this preparation is now widely known, a the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approve renommented by physicians, and is admitted to be the fall and searching preparation from the root that has en physed in medical practice. The unformate viction of acuse, with swellen flands, contracted sinews, and trivials, has been rectured to the old and vice. The activities have been rectured to the old and vice. The activities has been rectured to the old and vice. The activities have been rectured to the old and vice. The activities have been rectured to the old and vice. The activities have been rectured to the old and vice. The activities have been rectured to the old and vice and to this as been rectured to the old and vice of persons, who had been rectured to the old and vice of the accretive or sans and the circulation, have as it were, from the rack of disease, and now, with vice.

throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I wa most distinguished physicians in Europe and the Uni-out receiving say permanent benefit, but all the tiother to get as secretary."

With the general tone and temper of your address, I have nothing to do, and I shall certainly not intervene between Mr. R. G. Scott and yourself. I discard and disregard all many accordance where the measurement of the secretary is a considered that the department of the secretary."

Considering a correction but I am consider the department of the baryagin period attention of the baryagin period attention of the baryagin period attention of the secretary.

VAL. F. DAVIS, Comm.

VAL. F. DAVIS, Comm.

Court of Law form